



TINTWISTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer's Report for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of Tintwistle Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of Tintwistle for the year 1967.

Deaths during the year totalled 19. This is the average number and gives us a corrected death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of the population. A figure which is above the national figure of 11.2 per 1,000. During the year the statistical pendulum swung back to its more normal position and it will be noted from the table that follows that of the seven deaths under the age of 64, six were male and one was female. Two of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, both in males.

Deaths by Sex and Age Groups

	0 - 24	25 - 64	65 - 74	75+	Total
Males	-	6	-	2	8
Females	1	-	2	8	11

Infectious Diseases were not a serious problem during the year.

Mr. Skirrow's Report gives a very clear picture of the steady improvement in the environment and is worthy of close study. I wish to thank him and the Clerk and the Members of the Council for their interest in all Public Health matters during the year.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. DARLING.

Medical Officer of Health.

Tintwistle R. D. C.



## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate for mid-1967 was 1,470.

## BIRTHS

There were 33 live births during 1967. Of these 11 were males and 22 females.

The Crude Birth Rate was 22.4 per 1,000 compared with 15.0 per 1,000 in 1966. When adjusted for comparative purposes with other areas the birth rate was 22.0 per 1,000 compared with 17.2 for England and Wales.

There were no Still Births.

## DEATHS

The number of deaths during 1967 was 19. Of these 8 were males and 11 females. (See page 4).

## INFANT MORTALITY

There were no deaths under the age of twelve months.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

No deaths occurred as a result of pregnancy.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following figures indicate the extent to which all types of notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Scarlet Fever .....	1
Dysentery .....	7
Whooping Cough .....	1
Measles .....	11

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were three cases of Tuberculosis (1 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) on the Register at the end of the year.

## SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Clinic at Christ Church School, Tintwistle, continued to be held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. A doctor, nurse, and members of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee attended each session.

Attendances were as under:-

<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Seen by Doctor</u>
24 (24)	691 (633)	28 (31)	106 (118)

Figures in brackets indicate the corresponding numbers in the previous year.

The Ladies Voluntary Welfare Committee provides valuable assistance to professional staff by the sale of infant foods, the provision of teas for mothers, and the performance of clerical duties. In addition to the stock of proprietary infant foods maintained by this Committee National Welfare Foods also are sold.

A representative of this Committee attends meetings of the Hyde Divisional Health Committee, thus providing a very necessary link between the two Committees.

#### NURSING SERVICES

The services of a Health Visitor who is responsible also for covering the Longdendale U.D.C. area are available. Her duties include the visiting in the homes of all children under the age of 5 years, attendance at Clinic sessions and the visiting of school children in need of medical supervision.

The care of the aged and infirm in their own homes forms an important part of her duties, and visits to cases of Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases are carried out by this Officer.

Cases of general sickness in the home receive nursing attention from a District Nurse resident in Hollingworth and employed by the Cheshire County Council.


For maternity cases a Domiciliary Midwife resident in Hollingworth covers the Council's area.

Each of these nurses owns a car.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DISCRETE PERIODS OF TIME DURING 1967 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	4 wks and under 1 yr	AGE IN YEARS							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
												75 and over
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22. Influenza	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23. Pneumonia	M F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	8 11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	2





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## TINTWISTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### Public Health Inspector's Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1967

#### WATER SUPPLY

Details of supply are as described in previous reports, the undertakers being Manchester Corporation Waterworks by whom regular samples are taken, and whose Chief Chemist has consistently reported on the quality of the water as being of a satisfactory standard both chemically and bacteriologically. Three samples of mains supply water taken during the year for examination at the Public Health Laboratory were all reported as completely satisfactory, being "Nil Counts."

Some progress was initiated towards the fitting of proprietary Filter Candle equipment at premises served by private supplies, this being an arrangement, referred to in last year's report, between the Peak Park Board and the Manchester Corporation Waterworks, as a condition of additional open access facilities in the remoter parts of the reservoir gathering grounds within the district. The result of a sample taken from Quiet Shepherd Farm, Crowden, which showed 50 Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. resulted in the immediate installation of temporary drip Chlorination equipment by the owners (Manchester Corporation Waterworks) and more urgent attention being given to the question of Filter Candle equipment referred to above.

One sample taken at the Youth Hostel where a large filter had been provided had counts of 1 & 0 per 100ml., and a sample of a private supply at 95 Woodhead Road had a "Nil Count."

There is no fluoride treatment of the mains supply. The number of houses on mains supply is 580. There are no houses on stand-pipe supply, though 26 dwellings are on private supply.

#### HOUSING

There was no further house building, either private or local authority during the year.

An informal approach was made to the owners of the vacant cottages in Stocks Brow as to future intentions in respect of the property which was seriously deteriorating.

The Council continued to give all possible encouragement to owners for the improvement of properties by the use of Standard and Discretionary Grants, the maximum permissible grant being available for each type of application. Thirteen Standard Grants and three Discretionary Grants were completed during the year, and three properties were improved up to Standard Grant level without grant aid; in one dwelling where a bath and hot water system existed, an internal water-closet was provided without grant application, while in one other property an internal water closet was installed in lieu of a waste water closet, with contribution under Sec. 47, Public Health Act, 1936.

Whilst no compulsory action was taken towards improvement of dwellings, quite reasonable progress has been made by voluntary methods, the total number of houses improved by grant and otherwise since the grant schemes came into being now represents at least one-third of all properties in the district, other than the 201 Council-owned properties, all of which are provided with full amenities.

It is hoped that this progress can be maintained and that the expected changes in grant provisions which should make such schemes even more attractive to owners, will give further impetus to the number of applications.

One statutory notice served under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936, was complied with during the year.



Following consideration of action towards demolition of eight properties in New Road and Sexton Street, Tintwistle, negotiations took place between the owners and the Council, which resulted in approval being given in principle to proposals for the improvement of four properties, the conversion of two dwellings into one, and the demolition of the other two. No progress apart from the preliminary approval was made, however, during 1967.

Three cottages at Nos. 52, 54, 56 Manchester Road, Tintwistle, were demolished by the owner in connection with a petrol filling station extension.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, SEWERAGE

The district is 100% water carriage served (approximately 40 properties being drained to septic tanks).

The re-building and modernisation of the sewage works was completed during the year, the works becoming operational in July and the formal opening taking place in September. The scheme included completely new inlet and pyramidal sedimentation tanks, three new filters, new pyramidal humus tanks, pump house and sludge beds, together with the conversion of existing tanks to be used as storm tanks, and general site work. The estimate accepted for the work was £45,000, and the completion of the scheme which had been needed for many years was naturally a source of satisfaction to both the Council and the Mersey and Weaver River Authority.

Still under consideration were the provision of two new storm overflows, discharges therefrom and the re-laying of unsatisfactory sections of sewer.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection continued to be by private contractor in non-purpose built vehicle, with weekly collection throughout the area with the exception of the isolated farms and properties where collection was at fortnightly intervals. Throughout the year the contractor gave on the whole very satisfactory service, though, as pointed out in last year's report, a formal enquiry had been made to the neighbouring authority of Longdendale U.D.C. as to whether collection in the Tintwistle district could be undertaken by them. No decision had been given on this due to pending reorganisation of their own collection service.

Tipping continued on the site to the south of West Drive, and gave rise to the usual problems of lack of cover and adequate control, which were responsible for a fire on the tip early in the year and complaints of fly infestation in the summer. In an effort to reduce indiscriminate use of the tip, a locked gate was fitted on the entrance road. Varied approaches to the provision of adequate cover were made, including the use of material from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Sedimentation process, but the absence of Mechanical equipment, which when used had to be hired, was one of the factors contributing to the failure to solve the problem satisfactorily. The Council, realising the deficiency of its own disposal system, continues to have liaison with Glossop Municipal Borough on the subject of the provision of a joint refuse disposal plant (in which scheme Longdendale U.D.C. were also interested) and late in the year arrangements were made for representatives from the three authorities to visit a Vickers-Seerdum Pulverisation Plant in use at Llandudno.

#### RODENT CONTROL

Free treatment is given at all premises, and in addition to regular baiting at the Sewage Works and Refuse Tip, the whole of the sewer system was baited, which latter showed takes at only six of the manholes.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Improvements were carried out at three premises to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and action in hand in respect of one other premises. Seven premises were on the register under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and notices on two of these premises were complied with during the year.



Routine milk sampling is carried out by the County Medical Officer's Department, with subsequent notification being given of results of all samples taken within the district.

The following is a summary of the results:-

	<u>Pass</u>	<u>Fail</u>	<u>Void</u>
Untreated Farm Bottled Milk (Methylene Blue Test)	12	1	-
Pasteurised Milk (Methylene Blue & Phos. Tests)	1	-	-
Sterilised Milk (Turbidity Test)	5	-	-

One sample of U.H.F. treated milk was reported as being satisfactory (less than 10 colonies).

Samples of raw milk from producer/retailers submitted to Brucella examinations showed the following results:-

	Milk Ring Test		Culture	
	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
Retail Samples	11	2 (+)	2	Nil

One sample of raw milk given guinea pig inoculation test was reported negative as to tubercle infection.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No action was taken under this heading. The district is not designated as a "black area."

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There is only one factory within the district, and two out-workers on the register. No contraventions were found.

F. SKIRROW.

Public Health Inspector.

